

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (bottle, carton, and circular) "Oralsulin", and (circular) "Oralsulin is rigidly standardized as to its uniformity", were false and misleading, when applied to an article that did not contain insulin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Oral Treatment * * * Diabetes Mellitus. It is generally recognized that the pancreas controls carbohydrate functioning which in turn points the way to needed treatment. Restoration of coordinate endocrine pancreatic functioning is a solution of the treatment problem. Simultaneous employment of Oralsulin as Substitutive and Homostimulative treatment with specific treatment is the aim to restore coordination. Oralsulin is both Substitutive and Homostimulative. Administration of Oralsulin should follow diet control, and continued, varied, increased or decreased as conditions permit, along with gradual liberalization of the diet. Blood examination at intervals, with the usual urine observations, are the only genuinely reliable indicators to determine dosage required and diet restrictions. Four doses a day, one or two hours before food and at retiring time. Begin with an A or B or one of the combinations, or such dosage combinations as the symptoms require. Oralsulin is contraindicated in Diabetes of hepatic origin"; (circular) "Oral Treatment Diabetes Mellitus * * * Diabetes Therapy In the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus extreme interest was aroused by the introduction of Insulin. As in the case of anything original or novel in therapeutics, many claims were made; and results anticipated have been modified to a considerable degree as a result of practical use. Naturally enough, the advent of Insulin stimulated investigation and research having for its object the development of an Oral Medication, rather than the use of the hypodermic method. The main handicap was of course recognized to be the factor of gastric digestion or modification; because medicinal animal substances contain endocrine as well as chemical substances of a protein character. The introduction of these into the stomach unprotected, immediately exposes them to modification or even destruction. Can such substances be adequately protected? The answer to this vitally important question is found in the form of Enterocap Oralsulin. Pronounced En'-ter'-o-cap O'-ral'-su-lin. * * * Enterocap Oralsulin attempts to solve the problem of the endocrine hormone oral treatment of diabetes mellitus. Safe, Simple, Effective * * * Enterocap Oralsulin treatment is secondary and supplementary to dietetic treatment, just as in any similar treatment. Dietary control and the establishment of a rational diet must be instituted as the beginning of treatment. During this time frequent urine and blood readings and records must be made, that treatment may be established on a rational basis. After diet control has been established the administration of Enterocap Oralsulin should be begun. Enterocap Oralsulin should be administered three or four times per day, one or two hours before food and at retiring time. The initial dose should be small—as a rule the Oralsulin and Duodenal combination with no increase in the size or number of the daily dosage for a week's time. Then the dose may be increased if necessary to * * * three or four times a day for a week. If necessary, further dosage increase may be made until the proper dose for that individual case has been determined. This is shown by a clearing up of the urine and approach or return of the blood sugar to normal. The number and size of doses of Enterocap Oralsulin to establish this control depend upon the individual case. After control has been established, the diet may be made more liberal. The ultimate object of Enterocap Oralsulin is to hold the blood sugar at normal under a diet that will not only sustain life but permit of usual activity, while the patient can eat food available in the home or ordinary restaurant. Oralsulin should not be employed in excessive doses for rapid or heroic action. Intelligently used, Enterocap Oralsulin is well worth consideration in all selected cases of diabetes mellitus."

On May 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27374. Misbranding of Rx 333. U. S. v. 64 Cartons of "Rx 333 * * *." Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39252. Sample no. 37221-C.)

The label of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 64 cartons of Rx 333 at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1936, by the Erie Laboratories from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of aspirin and sodium salicylate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, "The Guaranteed Remedy for Prompt Relief of Pain caused by Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Gout, Arthritis, Sciatica, Neuritis, Swollen Joints", appearing on the label were false and fraudulent.

On May 14, 1937, a default decree of condemnation and destruction was entered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27375. Misbranding of Picot Grape Flavored Salt and Picot Compound Tablets. U. S. v. 60 Dozen Packages of Picot Grape Flavored Salt, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39259, 39260. Sample nos. 26851-C to 26855-C, incl.)

The labeling of these products contained false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims; that of the so-called "Grape Flavored Salt" also contained false and misleading representations as to its composition.

On March 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 414 various sized packages of Picot Grape Flavored Salt and 21 packages of Picot Compound Tablets at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9 and February 12, 1937, by Picot Laboratories, Inc., from Wilmington, Del., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the Grape Flavored Salt showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bitartrate, and tartaric acid with small amounts of sugar and saccharin. It was not colored and had no grape-like taste or odor. Analysis of a sample of the tablets showed that they consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, sodium benzoate, potassium nitrate, magnesium carbonate, uva ursi, and oil of juniper.

The Grape Flavored Salt was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in English or Spanish regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, "Grape Flavored Salt * * * Refreshing Beverage * * * it is flavored and colored with natural pure Grape Extract. * * * To protect the public against imitations we have changed our name to 'Picot Salt' because the mark 'Grape Salt' could not be patented. The product * * * contains the same ingredients derived from the grape which it has always contained. * * * Grape Flavored Salt * * * Refreshing Beverage * * * it is flavored and colored with natural pure Grape Extract * * * He who does not ascertain whether it is genuine Picot Grape Salt that he is taking, does not know what he is taking. If It Is Not Picot It Is Not Grape Salt. * * * Refreshing Beverage: A teaspoonful in a glass filled with ice water makes a very agreeable beverage. * * * its taste and color are due to the pure, natural extract of grape which it contains", borne on the wrapper, bottle label, and circular, were false and misleading when applied to an article consisting of the ingredients disclosed by the analysis. The Grape Flavored Salt was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements in Spanish (card and circular) "Sure Treatment For Rheumatism Rheumatism cannot be cured with local treatments. It is first necessary to expel the uric acid and then to eradicate the acute pain with a medicine which reaches the heart of the ailment. We can recommend as the surest treatment a teaspoonful of Picot Grape Salt in half a glass of water before the first breakfast, two tablets of Picot Compound after each meal and the same dose when going to bed. You will note positive results in three weeks", and (circular) "Protect Your Health With Picot Products * * * stimulates the stomach", borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent.

The tablets were alleged to be misbranded in that the circular enclosed in the package contained false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative and therapeutic effectiveness as a stimulant and antirheumatic; their effectiveness in the treatment of rheumatism, pains in the back, loins, and lumbar regions; their effectiveness as a sure treatment for rheumatism and as an